



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Degree of North Latitude. By Sir Harry Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., etc. In 2 vols. 506 illustrations from drawings and photographs, 48 full-page coloured plates and 9 maps. Hutchinson & Co., London, 1902.

Uganda has attracted more attention since the narratives of Speke, Grant, and Stanley first appeared than any other part of tropical Africa, excepting the Congo Free State, partly because its native government was interesting, as being the most powerful and compact political organization in equatorial Africa, and also because the European teachers living in Uganda have been more successful than in any other part of the continent in establishing schools, churches, hospitals, and the printing press. Many books have been written about Uganda, but Sir Harry Johnston's very long work of 1,018 pages, devoted to the whole area embraced within the Uganda Protectorate, gives an amount of description and information that is scarcely to be found in any other work on Africa. Little or none of the book is given to the details of travel, but, on the contrary, it is all a record of observation and study relating to many aspects of the country and its people, and largely of a scientific character. It is one of the best outcomes yet observed of the new phase of African exploration—the era of detailed and minute study in comparatively small fields, which has succeeded the days of pioneer discovery and of routes traced across the continent.

Natural history has a very prominent place in the work, as in every book that the author has written; but the whole is an encyclopædia of information on an unusually interesting part of Africa. The hundreds of illustrations of landscapes, people, and animal life are illuminative, and the nine maps are produced in the superior manner of the Bartholomew map house of Edinburgh. They include political and orographical maps of the Protectorate and others, showing the density of native population and the distribution of rainfall, navigable waterways, vegetation, native races, language groups, and religions. The author takes a very hopeful view of the commercial prospects of the country, now that the Uganda Railroad connects the Victoria Nyanza with the Indian Ocean.

Complete Geographic Description of the Russian Empire. Prepared under the direction of P. N. Siemienov and V. I. Lamanski. Editor V. P. Siemienov. Vol. II. The Black Earth Region of Middle Russia. Devrien, St. Petersburg, 1902. (In Russian.)

This large work on Russia undertaken by Mr. Devrien is pro-

gressing. The newly-published volume is devoted to the Black Earth region, including the provinces of Ryazan, Tula, Orlov, Tambov, Penza, Voronezh, and Kursk. The book describes the topography, geological formation, rivers, soils, climate, fauna, and other features. Particularly detailed descriptions are given of the more densely-peopled regions in the order of their distribution along the railroad lines or tributary to them. The book has 123 illustrations, 35 diagrams, and one large and ten small maps.

On the Lakes of Southeastern Wisconsin. By N. M. Fenneman, Ph. D., Professor of Geology, University of Colorado. Pp. 178, Index, 36 plates of half-tone illustrations, 38 figures in the text and a small geological map of Wisconsin. (No. VIII. of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, Educational Series, No. 2.) Madison, Wis., 1902.

This well-written and interesting volume is devoted to the physical geography of the lakes of Wisconsin, and is specially intended to assist teachers in the southeast part of the State to use the natural features of that region as an aid to understanding the principles of physical geography and geology. Teachers and students who may visit these beautiful lakes for purposes of physiographical study are to be congratulated upon having so helpful a guide.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE NEXT MEETING of the Society will be held at Mendelssohn Hall, No. 119 West Fortieth Street, on Tuesday, the 17th of March, 1903, at 8.30 o'clock P.M.

Mr. Harry de Windt will address the Society on the incidents of a journey From Paris to New York by Land.

On the 14th of April Mr. E. L. Corthell will recount his observations and experiences during Two Years in Argentina as Consulting Engineer of the Ministry of Public Works.

Prof. E. L. Stevenson's paper on Martin Waldseemüller and the Earliest Cartography of the New World (announced for the 17th of February and postponed on account of a snowstorm) will be read before the Society in November.

The Peary steamer *Windward*, presented five years ago to Mr.